CONGRESS PROBERS REPORT AGAINST HALF AND HALF PLAN

It is proposed that over and above the amount of District taxes collect-ed, the Federal Government shall pay whatever sum may be needed by the District and that the Federal approprintions "should always be in sums as will not only continue the city of Washington as a splendid and benu-Iful central residence of this nation. but also cause it to become and be forever maintained as a model for all the cities of the world."

Under this recommendation the District's contribution to its upkeep would be fixed by the amount of taxes collected, and the Federal Government's contribution would be fixed by the will of Congress, whether or not the Federal Government on the Federal Government on the best of the fixed by the will of Congress, whether or not the Federal Government contributed

as much or more than the sum raised by the District.

The report throughout breathes a spirit of fair treatment for the District of Columbia, and it is especially signifi-cant in that it refutes claims made repeatedly by opponents of the present fiscal system that Washington resi-dents are under assessed. The joint committee says Washington residents are fairly assessed.

The report of the committee was submitted both in the Senate and House. Although Senator Works signed the re-port, he filed a supplemental document claborating upon his plan for turning District revenues into the general re-ceipts of the Treasury and have the ceipts of the Treasury and have Federal Government assume full finan-cial responsibility for the National Capi-

Would Pay Debt.

The committee recommends that the payment of the funded debt of the District shall be continued on the half and half basis, but this is the only inference in the report where the half and half principle is rigidly upheld.

Strictly interpreted, granting that the report is adopted by Congress, the contributions of the Federal Government may be on the basis of 40 to 60 per cent or the Federal Government might pay 60 per cent, and the District 40 per

The full report of the committee was

Your committee appointed pursuant to the act of Congress approved March 3. 915, which was in the language fol-

be appointed consisting of three Senators, to be named by the presiding offacer of the Senate, and the District of Columbia, to
facer of the House, to be named by the
Speaker of the House of Representative
bers of the House of Representative
interest of Columbia, to congress a stateinterest of Columbia, or any branch thereto find lunding interest on the funded
interest of Columbia, or any branch thereto finding interest on the funded
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into separate and submit to Congress a statethe act of June 29, 1878. was followed by the sco-called "organic act
of the Senate and that the beat of the people of the District
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interest or the the nation is beat in the section of funders was such that the commendate were the development
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interest or the the nation of funders was such that the confusion of the people of the District
of Columbia, or any branch thereto the funders was such that the confusion of the funders was such that the confusion of the funders was such that the confusion of the funders was such that the therefore recommend that the people of the District
of Columbia, or any branch thereto fu

Virginia. as chairman, and Henry T Rainey. a Representative in Congress from the State of Illinois, as secretary, and on that dath received to meet at the call of the chairman.

Fursuant to the call of the chairman the committee met in the city of Washington on October 20, 1245, for the purpose of obtaining all knowledge in its power to obtain touching the question of "the proper proportion of the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia, or any branch there of, including interest on the funded debt, which shall be borne by said Fils. of including interest on the funded debt, which shall be borne by said Dis-trict and the United States, respective by, together with the reason; upon which their conclusions may be based." back with an amendment the one taken which their conclusions may be based." back with an amendment the one taken the committee was in open session (483) for the payment of interest on the almost every day from October 20, 1915, 3.55 bonds of the District of Columbia. To November 16, 1915, hearing the evidence and argument of persons appearance and argument of persons appearance and argument of persons appearance. dence and argument of persons appear-ing voluntarily and persons appearing 4182,500." He invitation and request of the "Mr. I ommittee, and has since had such evidence and arguments under its careful

Several briefs were filed on behalf of

both oral and written, the committee has ordered to be printed in its hearings and has carefully considered, believing t to be most important for the guidance of this and future Congresses of the United States that a definite finding of facts be made upon the questions presented for determination, and, there-fore, while the committee was very lib-cral in affording time and opportunity a thorough presentation of facts circumstances, opinions, and views o this was with the sole idea of establishing facts from which just conclusions of entire honesty, fair deal-ing, and justice could be drawn.

Of the two questions submitted to your committee, it first considered the following, viz: What is "the proper proportion of " " interest on the preportion of * * interest on the funded debt which shall be borne by and District and the United States re-spectively," and now submits the follow-

ing statement with the reasons upon which its conclusion is based.

We find that the interest on the funded debt should be paid by moneys from the treasury of the United States and

civil act of that date makes reference to interest on the funded debt as fol-

"All the above sums, except so much thereof as may be paid for interest, as aforesaid, to be considered and adjusted hereafter as a part of the proper proportional sum to be paid by the United States toward the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia." The message of President Grant in

December, 1874, contains the follow

The act of Congress of June 2 1874, contemplates an apportionment between the United States Government and the District of Columbia in respect to the payment of the principal and interest of the 3.65 bonds. Therefore in computing with precision the bonded debt of the District the aggregate sums above stated, as re-spects 3.65 bonds now issued, the outstanding certificates of the board of audit and the unadjusted claims pending before that board should be re-duced to the extent of the amount to be apportioned to the United States Government in the manner indicated Government in the manner indicated in the act of Congress of June 20, 1874."

The appropriation act of February 1, 1875 contains the following pro-

"That the sum of \$132,500 in currency, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and is hereby, appropriated for the payment of the interest on the bonds of the District of Columbia, known as 3.65 bonds, due on February 1, 1875, issued under the act entitled 'An act for the government of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes,' approved ernment of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, approved June 20, 1874; said interest to be paid by the Treasurer of the United States, or the Assistant Treasurer of the United States in New York on surrender of the proper coupons; PROVIDED, THAT SAID SUM HEREBY APPROPRIATED SHALL BE CONSIDERED AND ADJUSTED AS A PART OF THE PROPER PROPORTIONAL SUM TO BE PAID BY THE UNITED STATES TOWARD THE EX-UNITED STATES TOWARD THE EX-PENSES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, AND TOWARD THE PAYMENT OF THE INTEREST ON THE FUNDED DEBT OF THE DISTRICT."

The act of March 3, 1875, 18th Stat ute. 343. is as follows:

That a joint select committee shalt be appointed consisting of three Senattors, to be named by the presiding officer of the Senate, and three members of the House, to be named by the Speaker of the House of Representatives of this sum shall be available from the sum shall be available

The committee met on March 15, 1915. House of Representatives of the United and organized by electing W. E. Chilton, a Senator from the State of West
Virginia. as chairman, and Henry T.

The indebtedness represented by It has always retained its identity as no line or rule of distinction can be a National Capital and has never be found.

The indebtedness of the District of Columbia and not in any come, as other cities have, a wart of the Expenditures of the District of Columbia are for positive and fire part the indebtedness of the United trade or of commerce.

The indebtedness of the United by It has always retained its identity as no line or rule of distinction can be a National Capital and has never be found.

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just quoted: "Mr. Gardeld. I am instructed by the Committee on Appropriations to report

"Mr. Randall. Is there any report acempanying this bill?"
"Mr. Garfield. I send to the desk to be read a communication from the Com-

Several briefs were filed on behalf of various organizations and by individuals and many communications from individuals and organizations were received by the committee.

All of this evidence and argument, both oral and written the committee has

Office of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. January 11, 1875. To the Speaker of the House of Repre-

sentatives: The Commissioners of the District respectfully request that the attention of ongress may be called to the necessity Congress may be called to the necessity of legislative provisions for the payment of the interest on the bonds authorized to be issued by the act of Congress approved June 20, 1874, entitled "An act for the government of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes." These bonds are generally known as "3.65 bonds." The act of Congress above cited piedged the faith of the United States to the payment (by proper pro-portional appropriation and by taxation on property within the District) of the interest on said bonds as well as to the creation of a sinking fund for payment

We find that the interest on the funded debt should be paid by moneys from the treasury of the United States and fifty per cent (50%) charged to the revenues of the District of Columbia and fifty per cent (50%) charged to the amount appropriated for the expenses of the District of Columbia from the moneys of the United States.

The "funded debt" consists entirely of 3.65 bonds (so called because of the year) of the District of Columbia amounting at this date to \$6,22,000.00, and of which \$975.

108.00 is paid yearly, one-half by the requisite legislation. Upon the funded debt of the District of Columbia, including the total states. The revenues of the District of Columbia amounting at this date to \$6,22,000.00, and of which \$975.

108.00 is paid yearly, one-half by the including that due January 1, 1875, has been paid or is in process of payment out of revenues from the taxes on property in the District.

been paid or is in process of payment out of revenues from the taxes on property in the District.

The time of payment of this funded debt extends to the year 1924, but with an annual appropriation of appreximately \$055.468.00, the debt will be fully and completely paid a year or two prior to 1924, and when paid, the District of Columbia will have no other funded debt.

This funded debt.

This funded debt had its origin in the very extraordinary expenditures for city improvements, principally the ustablishing, grading and paving of streets and avenues, the construction of sanitary gewers, the planting of trees and, generally, the rebuilding and requirement of the city of Washington from a then existing deplorable condition of utility and sanitation along the lines of a great National Capital which it was intended to be and which destiny it is fulfilling.

These expenses accumulated between the pattern of the current expenses of the District of the curr

the District of the current expenses of the municipal government and of the 1871 and 1874 in very large - mounts bur-denseme upon both the District of Co-interest on the funded debt of the Dis-lumbia and its citizens, which burden trick other than the 3.65 bonds, taxed humbla and its citizens, which burden trict, other than the 2.55 bonds, taxes state in which the same shall be, for lumbia, ments, the purchase of parks, all things burden trict other than the 2.55 bonds taxes state in which the same shall be, for lumbia.

We believe the fact that the national now necessary to a modern city, should now necessary to a modern city, should

TAX REPORT FAVORS

PRESENT RATES HERE

If was first sought by the act of June, 1874, providing among other things: interest on the 2.85 bonds, which falls the appointed, consisting of the proposal of the part o

in the report just quoted must be read in connection with the act of June 23, 1874, providing that a "proper proportional sum" shall be paid by the United States, the same "to be considered and adjusted hereafter," and in view of the fact that Congress had already apthe fact that Congress had already ap-pointed a committee to ascertain what was a proper proportion for the Gov-ernment to pay; and that the report of that committee was the basis of what is called the organic act of 1878, known as

the half-and-half plan.

The following from the remarks of Senator Thurman of Ohio, made in January, 1876, in the Senate of the United States, is convincing:

"One word as to this guarantee, and then I will relieve the Senate from any further observations of mine. This guarantee is as plain as words can make it. It was maturely concan make it. It was maturely con-sidered, and was a subject of much debate in the commistee that reported it. There were Senators who thought it ought to be an absolute guarantee on the part of the Government to pay the interest and also the principal, and all the contractors were clamor-ous for such a guarantee. The com-mittee would not yield. It would only make a qualified guarantee, and that guarantee was in these words: "And the faith of the United States

is hereby pledged that the United States will by proper proportional ap-propriations as contemplated in this act and by causing to be levied upon the property within said District such taxes as will provide the revenues necessary to pay the interest on said bonds as the same may become due and payable, and create a sinking fund for the payment of the principal

fund for the payment of the principal at maturity."

"This act contemplated that the General Government should pay a proportional part of the expenses of the government within this District, and that proportional part of it, it was supposed, would be ascertained by the joint committee that was to frame a permanent form of government for the District; and here is a ment for the District; and here is pledge that the Government of the United States will by that propor-tional part. What it should be was not determined by this act; it was to be the subject of investigation; but whenever found, hero is the pledge that the Government would, by payments out of the public treasury in this District, contribute to pay the in-terest on these 265 bonds and provide a sinking fund for the liquida-tion of the principal."

tion of the principal."

Reference is also made to the act of March 14, 1875, nineteenth statute, tage 211: to the act of July 31, 1876, and of March 3, 1877.

The act of April 30, 1872, was followed by the so-called "organic act" of June 11, 1878, providing for the nayment of the debt of the District by definite apportionment of 50 per cent, respectively, bwthe United States and the District of Columbia.

The Comptroller of the Treasury of the United States are united States in an official opinion.

States, and the bonds of the District of

tates, and the bonds of the District of olumbia.

It has always retained the plan of development forseen with the broadest velopment forseen with the broadest and clearest vision and safe-guarded States, and the bonds of the District of Columbia.

"2. To restore the credit of the District of Columbia, make acceptable to creditors of the District 365 bonds by a guaranty of payment and assume the to-be-determined equitable proportion to be contributed by the United States to-be wide, by taxation on the property within the District, a portion of the revenues of the United States.

"It would provide the other portion, to be determined, by appropriation out of the revenues of the United States.

"It would provide the other portion, to be determined, by appropriation out of the revenues of the United States.

"It would provide the other portion, to be determined, by appropriation out of the revenues of the United States.

"It would provide the other portion, to be determined, by appropriation out of the revenues of the United States.

"It would provide the other portion, to be determined, by appropriation out of the revenues of the United States.

"It would provide the other portion, to be determined by appropriation out of the property and privileges in the District was declared to be 50 per cent, and the portion to be apportioned to out of the funds of the United States, 50 per cent, and that has ever since of the change from that the provide of participation in the affairs of our Government of the property and privileges in the District was declared to be 50 per cent, and that has ever since of the change from that the provide of participation in the property and privileges in the District was declared to be 50 per cent, and that has ever since of the change from that the provide of participation in the affairs of our Gover

1878, the portion to be provided by taxation on the property and privileges in the District was declared to be 50 percent and the portion to be apportioned out of the funds of the United States 50 per cent, and that has ever since remained and now is the law.

"4. The liability of the United States to the holders of the 2.55 bonds is therefore that of a guarantor that one-half of the principal and interest of

that the point of order on this bill is not waived.

The Speaker—The point of order will be reserved till the communication has not the principal and interest of the principal and interest of the without paving, without proper sanitary revenues of the District, derived from taxation on the property and privileges in the District, and that of a promisor that it will provide for the payment of the other half by a payment of the Washington of today, but is shown to be as of about the year 1871 a city without paving, without proper lighting, with inadequate transportation facilities, lacking in civic conveniences and that it will provide for the payment of the other half by a payment of the other half by a payment of the washington of today, but is shown to be as of about the year 1871 a city without proper sanitary conveniences, without proper sanitary with inadequate transportation facilities, lacking in civic conveniences and the District, and that of a promisor that it will provide for the payment of the Washington of today, but is shown to be as of about the year 1871 a city without paying, without proper sanitary conveniences. Without paying, without proper sanitary conveniences. Without paying, without proper ighting. revenues of the District, derived from taxation on the property and privileges in the District, and that of a promisor that it will provide for the payment of the other half by appropriations out of the Treasury of the United States, "I have, therefore to advise you that under the 'act making appropriations could be provide for the earlier appropriations out to be 'nade during said year of interest to an and sinkling fund for the payment of the funded dut in question should be made, within the limits of the amount appropriated for said payment of the funded dut in question should be made, within the limits of the amount appropriated for said payment of the funded dut in question should be earlier district of Columbia and 20 per cent thereof charged to the recentues of the fristrict of Columbia and 20 per cent thereof charged to the recentues of the fristrict of Columbia and 20 per cent thereof charged to the recentues of the fristrict of Columbia and 20 per cent thereof charged to the excentes of the District of Columbia and 20 per cent thereof charged to the recentues of the fristrict of Columbia and 20 per cent thereof charged to the excentes of the District of Columbia and 20 per cent thereof charged to the excentes of the District of Columbia and 20 per cent thereof charged to the excentes of the District of Columbia and 20 per cent thereof charged to the excentes of the Care of the appropriation and the provided to the provided to the provided to the provided to the provided

ions as last above cited.

It is our comion that the original in-ent, the understanding of members of longress, the unvarying practice of the years, the provisions of the various laws of appropriation, the law definitely fixing the respective apportionment of of the matter as affecting the General Government, the holders of the bonds and the District of Columbia lead cersinly to the conclusion that the in-rest on the funded debt he continued to be paid 50 per cent from the revenues of the District of Columbia and 50 per

f the United States The committee next determined the uestion of the proper proportion of the proper proportion of the proper proportion of the Disot of Columbia, or any branch there-which shall be borne by said Dis-ict and the United States, respec-

cases whatsoever, over such inst f (not exceeding ten miles square) nev by cession of particular States, as nav. by cossion of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, percent the seed of the Government of Under this act, the appropriations by the Control of Under this act, the appropriations by the Control of Under this act, the appropriations by the general government in all the years growth and development and the building of the consent of the legislature of the of the expenses of the District of Control of the legislature of the States, and the consent of the legislature of the of the consent of the same shall be, for lumbia.

ceed by capture, condemnation, or any other arbitrary method. It acquired political dominion by cession from the States of Maryland and Virginia, and ownership of the land by private con-tract, and when all of this had been done by mutual understanding and definite written agreements and con-veyances from the proprietors of the veyances from the proprietors of the land, it laid out a National Capital

Everyone who has purchased property within the District of Columbia since has done so with the knowledge and listinct understanding that the people of the United States have made the power of Congress over the territory exclusive. Everyone who has since adopted the city of Washington as his home, has done so with notice that it was beyond even the power of Congress to escape the burden or evade to duty imposed by the Constitution, and when he became a resident of Washington or acquired property in the District of Co-lumbia, ne put himself voluntarily within the Government reservation and sublect to such control as the conveniences tering the National Covernment and building the National Capital might render necessary.
Senator Southard of New ergey, in a

memorable report from the District Committee as early as February 2, 1835, said:
The design of the Constitution and its founders was to create a residence for the Government, where they should have absolute and unlimite doontrol, which should be regulated and governed by them without the interference of by them without the interference of partial interests in the States, which should be built up and sustained by their authority and resources, not dependent upon the will or resources of any State or local interest."

This was the grand plan conceived by the first was the grand plan conceived by

the fathers of the Government, the wis don of which grows more and more apparent with the coming and going of Major L'Enfant, who first drew the "No nation, perhaps, had ever before

the opportunity offered them of delib-erately deciding on the spot where their capital city should be fixed or of combining every necessary consideration in the choice of situation, and, although the means now within the power of the country are not such as to pursue the design to any great extent, it will be obvious that the plan should be drawn on such embellishment which the increase of the wealth of the nation will permit it to pursue at any period, however remote.

The growth of the city in utility and in beauty has kept pace with the grow-ing strength of the nation. Its begin-ning was most naturally restricted be-

At the time of the change from that of town to city, Washington was not the Washington of today, but is shown

gress the territorial form of government was abolished and District control was placed in the hands of three commissioners, practically the plan now existing, where the two civil commissioners are appointed by the President from among the residents of the District, the third commission-

legislative provision:

"To the extent to which Congress shall approve of said estimates, Con-The Constitution of the United States gress shall appropriate the amount of America, in clause 17 of section 8, 50 per cent thereof; and the remaining 50 per cent of such approved estimate. To exercise exclusive legislation in shall be levied and assessed upon the taxable property and privileges in said District other than the property of the United States and the District of Co-lumbia."

apparntly considered a satisfactory compromise solution of a problem then exceedingly difficult of proper deexceedingly difficult of proper de-termination by reason of the conditions in the District of Columbia at that

But we think that the conditions of today and of the few years last past are so different from the conditions of 1878 that this arbitrary rule—a rule of then seeming necessity—need no longer be applied to District appropriations. Then the District was under a great debt; today that debt has been very largely paid, and the next few years will see it completely paid in the manner we have described herein.

Thu the District was suffring from the many experimental forms of govern-ment which had been tried in successive years almost; today the form of government is one of long existence, tried Then the population was les than one-

half of the nearly 350,000 people who now Then the pienoid utility and beauty of the city planned on a national base were just beginning to be seen; now the Government has many buildings which are of the very highest standard of architecture, and has laid the founda-

architecture, and has laid the lounda-tion by purchase of additional areas of land for more public buildings, parks and reservations.

More and more every year is land being acquired and held for strictly governmental purposes, withdrawn from participation in assessment and taxation.

The increasing needs of the Government in this, its central home, demand and will continue to demand more land, more buildings, more reserva-

All of this means that the District of Columbia and the National Gov-ernment should not be longer on any partnership basis of contribution. national authorit; is not only supreme, but a district where the just pride o out a district where the just pride of a great people should insist upon its maintenance in a manner most litting to the dignity of the citizens whose manifestations of central government

Nothing is clearer to us than it was the in ent that this District should bear all the very extraordinary pur-dens of expense incident to its plan any such proposed plan would be mos inequitable and unjust now. But around and about this great workshop of national affairs has grown a city with all the complexities incident to the multifarious utilities of a mod-

Columbia are for police and fire pro-tection, education, sanitation, and health, charities, correction and reform,

f its latest power and outward dig nity and grandeur.
The protection to life and property

the measures to secure health, happi-ness, and the benefits of education, as mess, and the benefits of education, we'll as the measures for the care of the poor and the sick, are beneficial not alone to the actual residents of the District of Columbia, but to alone the American people between the

some fernier years lends us to believe that in those years many of the tax valuations were too low and that then many more inequalities of taxation ex-isted than now, and that under the pursent assessment an earnest and hen-ext effort has been made to adjust as-sessments for repraction so that sub-stantial justice may be down to all con-cerned.

be paid 60 per cent from the revenues of the District of Columbia and 50 per the District of Columbia and 50 per the District of Columbia and 50 per the District of Columbia.

The committee next determined the District of Columbia.

The committee next determined the District of Columbia.

In 1878, the so-called "organic act" of ignes on real estate from the assessments of the government of the District of Columbia and 50 per being a Government engineer detailed for service as commissions in the District of Columbia, the District of Columbia, the District of Columbia of ignes on real estate from the assessments as they are now constituted is a fair and reasonable response in such legislative provision: taxation for municipal benefits received by the citizens of the District.

It is our opinion that the revenues de-rived from taxes assessed and collected in the District of Columbia and paid into the Treasury of the United States should be used for the expenses of the District of Columbia alone and that all of the balance of money necessary for the government of the District of Co-

IS PLAN OF PACIFIST

Amendment May Be Offered to This Effect in Fight on Preparedness.

The preparedness bills will be discuss ed in Congress from man; angles. One of the most striking promises to retate

Pacificists and other opponents of the national defense legislation are considering a demand that the soldier be paid good wages per diem, instead of by ents. One exponent of the idea that the country does not need a larger army today suggested that if men were to be asked to enter the army to risk their lives they ought to be paid as much as Henry Ford is supposed to pay, \$5 per day. He suggested that when the military bill was considered an amendment be offered for a minimum wage of \$5 per day. It was not fair, he added, to ask a man to expose his life to bullets and disease for less than that.

Of course, such an amendment would be offered, not in the belief that it would be adopted, but in the belief that its consideration would tend to block legislation for greater preparedness. In addition to the plan for a liberat posal for Government manufacture of all munitions and war material will be pressed by the opponents of preparation. They will support it in the be-lief that it will be instrumental in pre-venting an increase of arm, or navy. A great many members of House and Senate favor Government manufacture, who are also for preparedness. But at the same time, it is true that those who are opposed to preparation are urging this idea on the theory that the chief backers of more preparation are

Wouldn't Expect Victory.

South to appeal to President Wilson to ppoint former Fresident Taft to fill the recency now existing in the United States Supreme Court. Mr. Coope

"Mr. Taft is one of the greatest indges this country has ever produced. He is fair, fearless, forceful, and independent, When President he appointed J. M. Dickinson, of Tennessee, a Democrat, Secretary of War. He appointed Lurton, of Tennessee, a Democrat, to the United States Supreme Court, and also Lamar of Georgia, to the Supreme Court of the United States. When President he also made ustice White, of Louisiana, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court. Le him now adorn the court by filling the place made vacant by the death of his own appointee from Georgie, Justice Lamar. All interested puttes from all over the country. North and South, should immediatelly were the President urging the appointment of

Civic Reformer Dies of Mysterious Wounds

BOSTON, Jan. 6 .- Archibald M. Howe, prominent lawyer and civic reformer, of Cambridge, died in the Cambridge Hospital early today from wounds in the neck. He had been sick and despondent for some time, it was said.

Howe was found by two policement Howe was found by two policemen about dawn today wandering aimlessly about at Fayerweather and Brattle streets, clad only in his nightclothes. He had a circular cut in his throat-and a brulse on the side of the head. Asked if he were not Mr. Howe he pointed in the direction of the hospital, only a short distance away, being un-

only a short distance away, being un-able to speak. He was assisted there-by the officers, but died a short time later, from loss of blood. Pitcher Cole Dies.

BAY CITY, Mich., Jan. 6 .- Pitcher King" Cole of the New York American League Baseball Club died at his home here today. He had been ill for some time with cancer of the lungs.

A Wonderful Influence

Thousands of women have unbounded confidence in Mother's Friend. They have used it and know its value to the

expectant mother. They tell of its influence to case abdominal muscles and how they avoided these dreaded stretching pains.

The safe external application gently sooths the vast number of nerve threads just beneath the skin and relieves the undue tension on the cords and ligaments, giving great physical relief from stubborn pains. Druggists can supply Mother's Friend. There is no other



Peas	CAN	DOZ.	CASE 2 DOZ.
	7c	80c	\$1.60
Iona, No. 2, Standard	10c	\$1.15	\$2.20
Reliable, No. 2, Fancy, Sweet Sultana, No. 2, Sifted	12c	\$1.40	\$2.75
A & P, No. 2, Extra Sifted	15c	\$1.75	\$3.40
A & F, No. 2, Extra office			CASE
Corn	CAN	DOZ.	2 DOZ.
	2 for 15c	85c	\$1.70
Iona, No. 2, Standard Sultana, No. 2, Extra Standard.	3 for 25c	95c	\$1.90
A & P, No. 2, Fancy Maine		\$1.20	\$2.40
	CAN	DOZ.	CASE
Tomatoes	CAN	1	2 DOZ
Strained, No. 1, Puree	2 for 9c	50c	\$1.00
Iona No. 2. Standard	8c	95c	\$1.90
A & P. No. 2. Fancy	9c	\$1.05	\$2.00
Iona, No. 3, Standard	10c	\$1.20	\$2.40
Sultana, No. 3, Jerseys	11c	\$1.30	\$2.60
A & P, No. 3, Fancy	13c	\$1.55	\$3.00
			CASE
Beans	CAN	DOZ.	2 DOZ
tone String Nh 2 Standard	5c	60c	\$1.15
Iona String, No. 2, Standard Iona Lima, No. 2, White	3 for 25c	95c	\$1.90
Sultana String, No. 2, Cut	-		
Refugee	3 for 25c	95c	\$1.90
Sultana Wax, No. 2, Cut	2 for 25c	95c	\$1.90
Sultana Lima, No. 2, Medium			V. Car
Creen	10c	\$1.15	\$2.25
A & P Lima, No. 2, Small Green	13c	\$1.55	\$3.10
A & P Stringless, No. 2, Fancy	1	** **	62.00
Whole	13c	\$1.55	\$3.00
Succotash	CAN	DOZ.	CASE
	3 for 25c	95c	2 DOZ \$1.90
Iona, No. 2, Standard	Proceedings of the Control of the Co	\$1.55	\$3.00
A & P, No. 2, Fancy		1	40.50
Iona Spinach Standard	3	D	Case
Iona Beets, No. 3, Cut	1	DOZ.	2 Doz.
Iona Sauerkraut Standard	Cans		1 4
A & P Pumpkin Standard		050	\$1.90
A & P Squash No. 3	25c	JJU	41.00

A & P Squash standard 25C

